# HORRORS OF THE SEA.

Fate of the Peruvian Coolie Ship Don Juan.

Mutiny of the Celestials-The Ship Set on Fire.

The Crew Take to the Boats and Leave the Coolies in Their Burning Tomb.

Six Hundred Coolies Perish in the Flames.

A Portion of the Crew and Fifty Chinese Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1871. Intelligence has been received here, from two sources, of the burning of the coole ship Don Juan, which left Macao on the 4th of May with a cargo of coolles for Peru. The infor-mation came from Macao, from which place the crew, together with eight Chinamen, had escaped and was also brought by fifty coolies who had been rescued by a junk which was passing and brought on to this port. The Don Juan landed at Macao taking

650 COOLIES ON BOARD for Peru. She was only permitted to convey them apon her change of flag, as the San Salvadorian ship Dolores Ugarte. She was not allowed to carry coolies by the government of Macao, therefore she was sold to a Peruvian, or by the pro tem Consul declared national and hoisted the Peruvian flag. She left Macao on the 4th of May, being towed to sea by the steamer White Cloud, and on the 6th SHE WAS BURNT TO WATER'S EDGE.

not more than fifty miles from Hongkong. coolies who have arrived in Hongkong give various particulars of the catastrophe, which are worthy being noted, though they must, of course, be accepted with caution. It aphowever, so far as it is possible to judge, that the men are not in any way combined together, and though this contingency must always be borne in mind in accepting Chinese statement there does not appear reason to conclude that in the accounts they have given to the superintendent of the jail and others they have done otherwise than state facts, so far as under the exciting and terrible circumstances they could understand them. The theory is that the fire must have been accidental and have originated aft in a Lazarette, where the stores and ship's materials were kept. They all aver that their treatment by the officers and crew was humane and that they had nothing whatever to complain of, either as to their allowance of food or its quality or quantity, and their statement of their idea is that the whole aftair was simply accidental. The other view in question, namely, that the VESSEL WAS SET ON FIRE

by designing men among the Chinese is not Impos sible, but there is a difficulty in accepting this from the fact that, as a rule, the bulkhead dividing the main hold from the lazarette be of very hard wood and from four to five inches thick, and would probably be thickly studded with broad nails, which would eftectively prevent saws or other carpenters' tools being used without being easily heard over the ship. On the other hand, there is no doubt that any cooling could easily conceal as much nint and steel about him as would make a fire at any moment, and it is well known that they are most skilful in concealing material for getting lights. It is, therefore, quite possible that the fire might have originated among the coolies, either by design or accident, in which case it is quite certain that no evidence with regard to it would be got from any of these men. If the are originated below it would spread with the greatest rapidity, as the doolle, or false deck, was usually made touchwood, as no doubt it has been in the ship since her last voyage and would be dry as chip. In reply to a question, one of the men first said they had no head men, and afterwards, being closer pressed, stated that all the head men had been drowned. Very careful inquiry failed to elicit anything more definite as to the origin of the fire than given above, and the manner in which replies are given makes it evideni that, if an official investigation takes place, it will he found very difficult to get at the truth of the matter. Some of the men, however, are quite clear in this statement, that no explosion was heard when the fire broke out. With regard to the most important point—namely, the question whether the holds were opened to admit the escape of the men. The whole of them agree that a foreigner came and pried locks and bolts off with a crowbar, calling

and incident of some importance is related in con nection with this, namely, that some of the man were looking out of the gratings at the time to avoid suffication from the smoke, thus showing that the fir whatever way it originated, must have broken our below and well ait. One of the men distinctly avers EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER

att and also smelt a strong smell of it. Others, again, say they did not hear any report; that they were nearly overpowered by the sickening smell of the ship's material burning aft. It is to be regretted that the European who had the humnaity to open the natches did not succeed in saving hi own life, as he was overtaken by the coolies, who made a rush at the boat which was waiting for him and a general scramble occurred to get to t, the Europeans using arms to prevent the coolies getting in it, in the course of which one who has now gone to the hospital was hit on the leg. In the course of this scramble several Chinese were drowned. The boat, however, ultimately succeeded in getting clear of the ship, but and not gone far when it upset, in sight of but not within reach of the coolles. The coolles then seem to have had a litle leisure to look around, when they observed the other three boats at a distance. Dur ing this time all the materials of the ship were rapidly burning, and

A LARGE NUMBER PERISHED IN THE HOLD. some of whom were no doubt suffocated, but from others the cries which were made were piteons Many, however, lumped into the water and escaped by drowning the more horrible death by fire. While the luckless men were on the deck and o the bowsprit in this position one of the masts fortunately gave way, and the men at once made such efforts as they could to reach it.

CLINGING TO THE MAST FOR LIFE. Having got to it they clung on with desperation, calling out as loud as they could to say They had not been long in the water before a fishing junk came up and they were taken off, two or three at a time, m a small sampan. The mast was held on the wreck by wire rigging, or it would otherwise undoubtedly have drifted away to sea. The coolies state there were no less than

FIFTY EUROPEANS ON THE VESSEL so that it remains to be seen what become of them Some, no doubt, were lost in the boat that swamped. We hear this morning that the who was shot in the leg and sent to the hospital to have his burns cured is considered to have little chance of recovery. Should his death occur doubtless a full investiga tion of the matter will be made before the Coroner, From Macao it is reported that

THIRTY-FIVE OF THE CREW HAVE ARRIVED there, and that they are unanimous in stating the coolles mutinled and set fire to the ship aft in hopes of forcing all forward and so take the vessel. It seems they thought that the fire could be extinguished afterwards. This statement of the affair is certainly not improbable and calls for suspension of judgment until a full in-

#### THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

Imposing Ceremonies on the Occasion of Laying the Corner Stone.

ing the Corner Stone.

[From the Albany Argus, June 12.]

The ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone of the new capitol promise to be of the most imposing and interesting character. The demonstration will be a great event in the history of the Empire State, The new capitol is to be one of the finest structures on this Continent, and one of the handsomest buildings of modern times. It is therefore appropriate that the ceremonies of laying the corner stone should be grand and imposing. It is an enterprise in which all the people are interested. It will be the manuguration of a new era in our history. In view of this fact measures have been taken to make the occasion one of great interest and calculated to awaken a feeling of pride in the hearts of all who appreciate the glorious motio of our State, "Excelsor."

As before announced the Capitol Commissioners have invited the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State to lay the corner stone according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of that order. This invitation has been accepted, and active preparations are now being made to carry out the designs entertained on the 24th of this month. We are assured by those well qualified to Judge that the demonstration on that day will be worthy of the great historical event, and worthy the enaracter of those to whom the details have been entrusted. It is now only a few days since the first steps were taken in this city, but an interest has been created which gives promise of all that the most sanguine could anticipate.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge has extended invitations to all the Masonic lodges in the

gives promise of all that the most sanguine could anticipate.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge has extended invitations to all the Masonic lodges in the State to be present.

Temple Commandery of Knights Templar No. 2, of Albany, have invited every Commandery in the State to join them as escort to the Masonic fraternity from all parts of the State and Grand Lodge. Aready a large number of Lodges have signified their intention to form a part of the grand procession. The occasion being one of State interest, it is confidently believed by those high in the conditione of the order that the demonstration, in a Masonic point of view, will be equal to auviting of the kind ever witnessed outside of the city of New York.

The display to be made by the Knights Templar will be a rare and imposing feature of the day. There are about flity Commanderies of Knights in the State, and it is expected that most, if not all, will be represented. Aircady several acceptances have been received. Sir Eminent E. J. Loomis, 33d, of Norwich, Chenango county, has signified his instantion to be recept with 100.

been received. Sir Eminent E. J. Loomis, 33d, of Norwich, Chenango county, has signified his intention to be present with 100. Sir Knight Past Grand Master Clinton F. Paige, 33d, is expected to be present with full ranks from the Binghamton Commandery. Past Grand Master John L. Lewis, 23d, of Penn Yan, and Past Grand High Priest Darius A. Ogden, 33d, will be present.

The officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons, and the officers of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third and last degree will also participate. Distinguished Masons from all parts of the United States and Canada are expected to jom in the demonstration.

emonstration. So far as the preliminaries have been agreed upon we are authorized to announce that Grand Master Authon has appointed Robert H. Watenan, 33d. ass Grand Marshal. Jackson H. Chase, 33d. has been selected as Assistant Marshal. These gentlemen will be assisted by a large number of adds hereafter to be appointed.

It is expected that at least one thousand Knight Templars in complete uniform will form a great

It is expected that at least one thousand Knight Tempiars in complete uniform will form a great feature of the dispiay. The corner stone will be laid by Grand Master John H. Anthon according to the ancient ceremonies of the order. An address will be delivered by Governor John T. Hoffman.

The military display will also be imposing. General Woodhall, commanding the Ninta Brigade, has accented the invitation of the Capitol Commissioners to act as escort on the occasions, and will parade his full command. The command consists of the Tenth and Twenty-lifth regiments of infantry. Battery A., Third division battalion of artitiery, and Ninta brigade cavalry. It is also expected that the Twenty-fourth regiment of Troy, Tenth brigade, will participate. Many military organizations from different parts of the State will undoubtedly avail themselves of the opportunity to be present.

The Burgess corps will, as usual, act as escort to the Mayor and Common Council.

The Jackson Corps will be assigned as escort to the Governor and State officers.

The above are all the patticulars that we are able to give to-day. But they are sufficient to give assurance to the people of the State that the ceremonies relating to the laying of the corner stone of the new capitol will be worthy of the great occasion.

#### ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST MASONIC MONOPOLY OF THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-SIR-I, with several other citizens of New York, wish to enter my protest against the unwarrantabl action of the Capitol Commissioners in inviting the Masonic Grand Master to participate in the cere monies of laying the corner stone of our new State Capitol building at Albany. I do not pretend to know what may be the objects of Freemasonry, neither do I care; but I believe that this, like all other secret societies, is opposed to all good government, law and order. This assertion is borne out by the fact that the Freemasons (whose objects and interests are identical all over the world) were the ringleaders, as you are well aware, of the late red "republican" movement in Paris. I do not think that any respectable man would join a secret society for the purpose of shrouding in mystery his actions and words, thereby proving that he is ashamed of what he says and does. I should like to see the expression of the opinion of more of our people on this subject through the columns of the Herald, the greatest newspaper the world ever saw. V. H. New York. June 10.

## SUNDAY PARADES IN BOSTON.

Boston Morals Shocked-Indignation at the Proposed Parade of the Ninth Regiment. New York State Guard. on Sunday.

Boston, June 12, 1871.
The proposed military parade in Boston next sunday, in connection with the departure of the New York Ninth regiment for home, is exciting the religious community. At the regular meeting Gilbert Hazen introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, and the com mittee it proposes was appointed, consisting of the leading clerical representatives of the denomina tion in Boston and vicinity:-

Whereas, except in time of war, we can see no good reason for any movement of mass troops or parts of regiments on the Lord's Day; therefore Resolvei, That the Methodist ministers of Boston and vicinity appoint a committee of seven of our number to wait on his Excellency Governor Caffin and respectfully request him, as commander in chisf of the State milita, not to permit the establishment of any precedent in opposition to the above preamble by allowing any Massachusetts troops to escort any regiment while within or going from the city of Boston on the 18th of June next.

A petition to the same effect requesting the city.

A petition to the same effect requesting the city overnment to discountenance the military display, s receiving numerous signatures.

## FIRE AT POTSDAM JUNCTION, N. Y.

The Entire Business Portion of the Town Destroyed - Thirteen Stores and Four Dwellings Burned - Loss Seventy Thousand

A special despatch from Whitehall, N. Y., dated to-day, says:-A very destructive fire occurred at ful damage to the business men of the village. The fire was first discovered at half-past three in a store occupied by W. E. Reynolds, in which was Office. It spread very rapidly there being a high wind, taking everything south as far as the Whitney Hotel. East, on Depot street, everything was burned, with the exception of two dwellings, and north as far as the Congregational hurch, with the exception of one dwelling. The entire business part of the village is detroyed which comprises thirteen stores, five mechanics houses. Several barns were also burned. The or gin of the fire is unknown. The losses amount to about \$70,000 and the insurance to \$58,000.

# WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 13-1:30 A. M.

The barometer remains stationary on the Pacifi Coast. The area of highest pressure has moved south and eastward into Tennessee, followed by a very rapid fall from Illinois northward. The area of lowest pressure has moved from Upper Canada eastward beyond our stations. The parometer stands the Mississippi. The temperature is rising rapidly north and west of Indiana, after the cold weather of Sunday, and has fallen rapidly south of the Onic Valley and in the Middle and Eastern States. Fresh winds from the northwest and southwest are now reported from Lake Ontario to the mid-Atlantic coast, with clear or partially clear weather over all the country south and east of Iowa. No reports are

Probabilities. It is probable that clear and cool weather, with light winds, will very generally prevail on Tuesday from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley, thence to the East Atlantic Coast. Cool and partially cloudy weather, with fresh westerly winds, is protable for the lower lakes and westward to the Mississippi

#### THE PAPAL GUARANTEES.

Important Encyclical Letter of His Holiness.

He Denounces the Italian Safeguards and Declares He Never Can Accept Conciliation at the Price of Violation of His Oath.

We have been furnished with advance sheets of the last Encyclical Letter of Plus IX. on the Papal guarantees, which will appear, for the first time in any newspaper, to-day simultaneously in the HERALD and the Freeman's Journal.

Encyclical Letter of Our Most Holy Father Pius IX., Pope by Divine Providence, to All Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishop and Other Local Ordinaries, in Favor and Communion with the Apostolic Sec. VENERABLE BRETHREN-Health and apostolic

blessing. So soon as, in the mysterious counsels of God, we found ourselves brought under a hostile Power and saw the civil state of the Apostolic Sec sabjugated by force of arms, and the consequent sad and buter lot of this our city of Rome, we wrote you, on the 1st day of November, of the year iast past; to you, and, through you, to the whole Catholic world we declared the condition of our seives and of our city, and to what unbounded excesses of an impious itcense we were expused. And we testified that, on account of our supreme duty before God and man, we willed to keep whole and entire the rights of the Apostolic Sec. We stirred you up, and all the faithful, our beloved children, committed to your charge, to appeasing the Divine Majesty by fervent prayers. Since then the ills and woes which those first

mournful trials foretold to us and to this city, and especially to the apostolic dignity and authority, and to the hoimess of religion and morals, have redounded on our beloved subjectsso that, in the ever-aggravated circumstances existing, venerable brethren, we are compelled to say, in the words of St. Bernard, "These are evil begiunings; we fear worse;" for imquity is running its course, and urging its counsels. Nor any more does it seek to shroud its most wicked works, which, indeed, cannot be hidden; and now it seeks its finishing spoil, in trampling under foot justice, honor and religion. In this anguish, which fills our days with bitterness, especially at the thought of how continually the faith and virtue of our people are subjected to daugers and to snare,

our days with bitterness, especially at the thought of how continually the faith and virtue of our people are snojected to dangers and to snare, your signal merits, venerable brethren, and those of our beloved faithful embraced in your care, afferd us the most marked and living satisfaction. For from every region of the world the initiful, wenderfaily attentive to our exhortations and following your leadership and example, have counted it their duty, from that mouraful day of the invasion of our city, to besiege the throne of Divine mercy by steady and fervent prayers; by public and continued supplications, by savred pligrimages, by unbroken gatherings in churches and iervent communions and by other principal acts of Christian virtue.

Nor can these most earnest efforts towards appeasing the Lord fail of abundant fruit. The many good results already gained promise yet others, that we await in hope and confidence. For we see stanchness in the faith and burning charity unfielding themselves always more and more, we behold a concern that God alone could inspire, in the minds of Christ's faithful, for the travaits and trials of this Holy See, and of the Chef Shepherd. We discern such a oneness in unferstandings and in wills, that, from the earliest times of the Church hitherto, never could it be more truthfully or more gloriously said than in our days that the "multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one mind." In which array of virtue we cannot refrain mention of our beloved children, chitzens of this certished city, whose love, of every rank and degree, towards us, has shone forth, and yet shines, and their great-mindedness not only worthy, but rival of their forefathers of old.

Therefore, venerable brethren, we render undying thanks and glory to the God of sercy for you all, and for our beloved children, Christ's faithful, because he has wrought, and is shill working, such great things in you; such great things in His Church; and the tender compassion and comfort and hone which you have exhibit

of His Son, in an evil time and in days of sorrow," (St. Bernard Epist.)
But the Sub-Alpine government, meanwhile, while on one hand it hurries to make the city of Rome the soorn of the world—"Urbern properat Orbi Incere fabulant"—St. Bern, Ep.1—on the other, labors to beguile Catholics, by puffing up and arranging certain idle immunities and safeguards that, in its language, it calls "guarantees," to the end that these be substituted to us for the civil sovereignty which, by a long series of intrigues and by parricidal, arms it has robbed us of. Already were rable brothern, we have pronounced

sovereignty which, by a long series of intrigues and by particidal, arms it has robbed us af. Already, venerable brethren, we have pronounced we have branded their folly, their gulle and their mockery in our letter, dated the 2d of March last, to our venerable brother Constantine Patrizi, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Dean of the Sacred College and acting as our Vicar in Rome, which was, in due time, printed and published.

But, according to the manner of the Sub-Alpine government, joining a base and unceasing pretence of consideration to a shameless contempt of our Pontifical authority and dignity, and treating our protestations, our expostulations and our censures as of no account, it has proceeded, in its Parlament, to act on these aforesaid "safeguards" as if they were serious, and has had discussions on them, and gone forward in urging and advancing them, notwithstanding the sentence expressed by us on their emptiness. In this discussion full proof was given both of the truth of our judgment on the nature and meaning of those "safeguards". expressed by us on their emptiness. In this discussion full proof was given both of the truth of our judgment on the nature and meaning of those "safeguards" and of the vain attempt of the enemy to conceal the fraud and malice that was in them. Truly, venerable brethren, it ishard to believe (inovedicite es), that so many errors openly against the Catholic faith and against the very foundations of natural law as were uttered on occasion of that debate could have been put forth in the centre of this Italy, which has ever especially gloried, and now glories, in devotion to the Catholic religion and to the apositic see of the Roman Pontif. Andfin very deed, by the singular protection God grants His Church, the convictions of far the larger part of the Italians are very different. They groan with us and deplore this new phase of unaccepted sacrilege, and they assure us day by day, by increasing proofs and avowals, that they are associated in spirit and in understanding with the faithful in other parts of the World.

Wherefore we anew address our voice to you.

world.

Wherefore we anew address our voice to you, venerable brethren; and, although the fathful committed to you, by letters or by grave documents in form of protests, have shown us how outraged they are at the condition that oppresses us, and how far they are from being deceived by the cheats called "sateguards," we yet consider it a part of our apostolic duty that we should declare salemnly through you to the whole world that not only what are called "safeguards" and which are devised by the Sub-Alpine government, but that all titles, honors, immunities and privileges, whatever shape they take, under the general name of safeguards or guarantees, can be of no avail whatever towards securing the prompt and free use of the power divinely transmitted to us, nor towards guarding the liberty necessary for the Church.

Such being the condition of affairs, as we have repeatedly declared and professed that, without the crime of breaking our solemn oath (at enturonization), we can consent to no concilation which, in any manner, would destroy or diminish the rights of God and of the Apostolic See, so now, as of our cacept, those cunningly wrought-out safeguards, or guarantees, proposed by the Sub-Alpine government, whatever their device; or any others of whatsover kind, or nowever ratified, which, under the form of securing our sacred power and liberty, shall have been offered to us in idea of and in exchange for that civil principality with which Divine Providence willed that the holy Apostolic See should be furnished and strengthened, and which is ratified to us by legituate and irrefragable titles as well as by possession for more than eleven centuries. For it is most clear to every one that, were the Roman Pountif to be snojected to the rule of another prince, and not to be possessed himself of a real sovereignty, he could be exempt, neither in his own person nor in the acts o his apostolic ministry, from the control of that ruler to whom he at war with other rulers, or otherwise in a state of war.

And, indeed, i

And, indeed, is not this very concession of safe

war.

And, indeed, is not this very concession of safe-guards of which we speak a most clear proof that no other right than what the will of lay rulers prescribes and decrees is attributed to us, who have the divinely-given authority of making laws regarding the moral and religious order—to us, who are constituted the interpreter, throughout the world, of natural and divine right.

And as to what regards the relatious of the Church and civil society you know perfectly well, venerable brethren, that all the prerogatives and all the rights of authority necessary to governing the universal Church have been received by us, in the person of the most blessed Peter, directly from God himself. Nay, those prerogatives and rights and the very iberty of the Church were born and acquired by the blood of Jesus Christ, and are to be valued by the infinite price of his divine blood. Hi, then, would we deserve of the divine blood of our kedeemer, were we—which God forbid—to befrow these our rights, especially lessened and debased as they wish to lend Cachi, from rulers of the earth, who are sons, not masters of

the Church. Thus said to princes, fittingly, that great light of sanotity and doctrine, Anselm, Arcabishop of Canterbury:—

"Think not that the Church of God is given you as to a master, to make use of her, but that she is commended to you as her advocate and champion. Nothing more pleases God than the liberty of His Church." And the same saint wrote in another place, adding

And the same saint wrote in another place, adding incentives to duty:—
"Never count that your dignity is lessened if you defend and cherish the liberty of the Church. Deem not that it humbles you when you exait her. Think not that you are weakened when you strengthen her. Lift up your eyes and look all about you—examples are at your hand. Meditate on the princes with "selft against the Church and trample on her. See whether it is profiting them. What is becoming of them is too plain to need speaking of. Assuredly, they who promote her glory with her and in her, will find their own glory."—(St. Anselm Epp. 12 et 42).

will find their own glory."—(St. Anselm Epp. 12 et 42).

An now, venerable orethren, after what at other times, and here, we have explained to you, it surely can be dark to no one that the wrong done in these woeful times to the floy see have redounded on the whole Christian commonwealth. The wrongs of the Apostles, as St. Bernard says, since these are the glorious rulers of the earth, affect every Christian; and since, as St. Anselm says, again, the Roman Church works for all the Churches: who soever takes away anything belonging to her is recognized as guilty of sacrilege, not only against her, but against all the Churches. Nor is there a shadow of doubt that the keeping of the rights of this Apostolic See is most closely joined and tief to the highest purposes and interests of the while Church and to the liberty of your Episcopal ministry.

Thinking and meditating on all these matters, we are bound anew to enforce and to profess what we have offentimes declared with your unanimous consent—that the civil sovereignty of the Holy See harbeen given to the Roman Pontiff by a sugular counsel of Divine Providence: and that it is of necessity in order that the Roman Pontiff may exertise the supreme power and authority, divinely given to him by the Lord Christ himself, of feeding and ruling the entire flock of the Lord with fullest liberty, and may consult for the greater good of the Church, and its interests and needs, that he shall never be subject to any prince or civil p. wer.

You, venerable berthren, and with you the faith-

liberty, and may consult for the greater good of the Church, and its interests and needs, that he shall never be subject to any prince or civil p.-wer.

You venerable brethren, and with you the faithful committed to your care, knowing these things well, are justly moved, all of you, for religion's sake, and for the sake of justlee and of peace, the foundation of all other good things, and you have given to the memory of future generations the worthy sight of faith and love, constancy and firmness, on behalf of the Church of Goq and in her defence. In which you have set a new and noble example, But, since the God of all mercies is also the Author of these good dispositions, we list our eyes, our hearts, our hopes to Him; unceasingly beseeching time that He will increase, strengthen and confirm the excellent dispositions and the piety that are common to you and to the faithful; and we also earnestly exhort you, and the people committed to your watchfulness, that as the contest waxes in its heat you will call to the Lord, with us, more ferverily, and with more effusion of heart, that He may Himself hasten the days when He will again sinile on us.

God grant, also, that the rulers of this earth—whom it much imports that such a pernicious example of usurpation as we endure may not take root and doorish to the destruction of all power and

may Himsel hasten the days when He will again smile on us.

God grant, also, that the rulers of this earth—whom it much imports that such a pernicious example of userpations as we endure may not take root and flourish to the destruction of all power and order—may join with one consent of minds and whis, and that hushing quarreis, the disturbances of rebellions being appeased and the deadly counsels of the sects abandoned, they may unite in one movement for restoring to this Holy See its rights, and with these his full liberty to the visible itead of the Church, and the desired calm to civil society. Nor less, venerable brethren, plead with the Divine mercy in your prayers and in those of the faithful, that the nearts of the wicked, escaping from the blindness of their minds, may be converted before the great and fearful day of the Lord shall come, or else that He, in crushing their infamous counsels, will show how foolish they are, who strive to overthrow the rock that Christ has set and to violate His divine privileges. On these prayers our irmest hopes in God are founded, "Think ye that God can turn away His ear from His most dear spouse when she shall have cried out to Him while resisting those who have been torturing her? How will He not recognize the bone of His Spirit? Now, indeed, is the hour of maince, and the power of darkness. But the hour is the last, the power of queckly passing. Christ is with us, the power of God and the wisdom of God, and the cause is Mis. Have confidence; He has conquered the world."—St. Bern. Ep.

Meantime, with great courage and sure faith, let us follow the voice of cternal truth, which says:—Stive for justice, for thy soul; and even to death fight for justice, and God will overthrow thine ealmies for thee.

Finally, venerable brethren, praying to God from our heart for the richest blessings of heavenly gifts on you, and on the faithful, clergy and laity, committed to your care, as a pledge of our especial and intimate love to you and to them, we impart to you, and to the sam

#### THE GERMAN CATROLICS.

Solemnities in the Church of the Most Hely Redeemer-Grand Torchlight Procession. The German Catholics of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on Third street, in this city, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's accession in grand style. In addition to the devotional exercises during the Triduum there will be a orchlight procession on Thursday evening next (15th inst.) and another on Sunday evening, with fireworks, firing of cannon, &c. The process sion will pass through the different streets in the neighborhood of the church, and there will be triumpnal arches erected at several point. Flagand flowers will decorate the church and the houses In the vicinity.

The following is the programme of devotional ex-On the 16th, 17th and 18th of this month (June)

On the 16th, 17th and 18th of this month (June) there will be held in this church a Triduum for the following reasons:—

1. On the 16th of June our Most Holy Father, Plus IX., will celebrate his twenty-fifth year jubilee as Pope, an event which has not happened since St. Peter, a period of 1,800 years.

11. St. Alphonsus, founder of the Redemptorists, was declared Doctor of the Church by the Holy Father, March 23, 1871.

111. By special privilege of the Holy Father the Church of the most Holy Redeemer has received for these days, in honor of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor, a plenary induigence.

REQUILATIONS DURING THIS TRIDUUM.

On each of these three days, the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, there will be:—

1. Every morning at five o'clock a soleran high mass, with sermon.

2. Every morning at ten o'clock a soleran ligh mass, with sermon.

3. Every afternoon at three o'clock solemn vespers.

4. Every evening at half past seven o'clock sermon

4. Every evening at half-past seven o'clock sermon and benediction.

5. At the conclusion, seven o'clock Sun lay evening, there will be a great thanksgiving procession, in when will be borne the statue of St. Alphonsus, in escort of the Church Rifle Company, the boys, young men and men of the Arch-confraternity, and all the presidents of the various Catholic benevolent societies attached to the church. Finally, benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and To Deam.

The Blessed Sacrament and To Deam.

The Blessed Sacrament being exposed during these days, as in the forty hours' devotion, the nours of prayers will be as follows:—From twelve M. to one P. M., for the schoolboys of the congregation; one P. M., for the schoolboys of the congregation; one P. M. to two P. M., for the schoolgirls of the congregation; two P. M. to three P. M., for the young women of the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family; four P. M., for the men of the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family; and the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family; of the Holy Family; five P. M., for the young men of the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family; five P. M., for the young men of the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family; six P. M. to seven P. M., for the young men of the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family.

INDUCCESS.

Holy Family.

INDUCENCES.

All the faithful who, during this Triduum, visit the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, and there pray according to the intentions of the Holy Father, can gain the following indulgences:—

can gain the following indulgences:

After receiving the sacraments:

1. A plenary indulgence in honor of St. Alphonsus as boctor of the Church.

2. A plenary indulgence in honor of Mary of Perpetual Succor.

11. Partial Indulgences.

For each visit to the church and prayer for the Holy Father:

For each visit to the cauren and prayer for the Holy Father:—

1. An induigence of three years in honor of St. Alphonsus.

2. An induigence of three hundred days in honor of our Lady of Perpetual Succor.

The Church of the Most Holy Redeemer will be open from early morning till late at night, in order to give all the faithful an opportunity to visit it, there to pray and to receive the fiely Sasraments. All Catholics are, therefore, invited to profit by this time of grace.

All Catholics are, therefore, invited to produce time of grace.

The following are the subjects of the sermons which will be preached (in German):—

1. "St. Alphonsus, portrayed as a zealous defender of the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church."

2. "St. Alphonsus, by his writings and example, being found worthy by the Holy Father to be raised to the dignity of Doctor of the Church."

3. "St. Alphonsus, a chosen son of Mary, through his love to the Mother of God, and proclaimer of herefores and greatness."

es and greatness."
"St. Alphonsus, a particular adorer of the
sed Sacrament, and an ardent defender of the THE NEW ORLEANS FLOODS-HEAVY STORMS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 7871.

fue side walks on Capal street are clear of water o Miro street. The water at Gaivez street, on the canal, has fallen twenty-six Inches. The most of the mhabited portion of the overflowed quarter will be clear of water by Thursday evening. The heavy wind and rain storm Friday night was disastrous to the population along the river, dam-aging the crops, &c.

## BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12, 1871. The White Stockings of Chicago defeated the Pasee of this city to day, by a score of 38 to 1%

#### GREELEY'S RECEPTION.

Horace's Views on Old Subjects and New-The Ku Klux and the New Departure of the Democracy-His Reply to Criticism-Wants No Office.

The Republican General Committee got up a reception for Horace Greeley last evening, in honor o his safe return from that Southern tour, and to give the venerable philosopher a chance to tell something of what he had seen and how he had behaved himself while on his journey.

The hour fixed for the ovation was nine o'clock,

and, punctual to his appointment, Mr. Greeley ar rived at the Lincoln Club Rooms, in Union square, about that time. The rooms were crowded with politicians of the radical stripe, who, on the old man's arrival, set up a series of cheers, many of the lik seizing the hands, coat tails, body and legs of the philosopher, all at the same time, to express their appreciation of his well known merits. But the fulmination of the hero of the hour was

not to be delivered inside of the building, and a rostrum was therefore put up immediately in front, which was decorated with United States flags, two ables for reporters, one light (a second lamp was subsequently procured) and a small table bestle the speaker, on which burned a candle stuck into a bottle. Two calcium lights threw a lurid giare from either side of the park. An unenthusiastic crowd stood in front of the platform.

As Mr. Greeley was being led down from the club rooms he was surrounded by a number of the Twenty-third street orators, famed in political campaigns. During the march a good band stationed near the platform played "Home Again, Home Again," which melancholy melody was followed by he air to which is sung that tanctful poem, "In Par Excellence the filol of the Day," which was most incongruously suggestive of that peculiar evolution of theatrical singers while the chorus to that song is After these preliminaries Mr. Greeley stood erect

before his audience, while cheers were being called for, and without even a smile or a bow commence his address. It is needless to say that it was largely political and introduced in no small degrees the everlasting slavery question. Preparatory to this, however, the speaker gave a rather minute account of the several speeches he had delivered down South. Among the principal topics touched upon were the Ku Kiux, the thieving carpet-baggers and the "new departure" of the democracy. That the Ku Kiux did exist in the South, he said, there was no possible reason to doubt—in fact, was a painful certainty. But these men mostly confined themselves to outrages upon poor negroes. Those people who were anxious to know of the existence of the Ku Kiux should remember that in South Carolina Seymour and Blair received over linity thousand votes, and this when the total number of votes on the registry in that State was only thirty thousand to was said that the Ku Kiux arose out of the present state of the South, and that thieving carpet-baggers also existed there. He know that thieving carpet-baggers existed in the South and that theiving republicans were also to be found in the North. But out of a hundred thousand of a community in which there were one hundred robbers we always heard more of the robbers than of all the rest. There were noble republicans in the the everlasting slavery question. Preparatory to robbers we always neard more of the robbers than of all the rest. There were noble republicans in the South, heart and sout in the republican cause; but not so noble were they as the women who were there teaching the negro children, and who, for so doing, were ostracized from white society. These thicving carpet-laggers were doing much harm to the republican cause, for having crept into some of the onices they seemed to be republican representatives. For his part he believed it was much better that the Toomoses, the Wises and the Wade Hamptons should be in the halfs of the Southern Legislatures and in Congress. It was much better to have Southern first rate men representing the South than to have second rate men. If four years ago there had been universal amnesty and impartial suffrage reconstruction would have been advanced much further than it stood now. He was glad to see that the democracy had made a 'new neparture.' Whether this would finally affect the power of the republican party in the country he could not say, but even if the democracy were to be in power and to rule the nation, provided slavery were for ever dead, he would thank God that he had been permitted to live in that part of a century in which such a result was attained. If would take a long time, however, to convince the people, and especially the blacks, that the democracy were in carnest about believing in equal rights for all men. Their present policy was to acknowledge the force of the three ameniments to the constitution; but to say whether this was only to be until they got the power in their own hands to break up what had been accomplished belonged to the future.

Some of the other interesting points touched upon by the speaker were his assertion to Southerners that they had been the cause of the war, for it was they who had taken the guns and ammation of the United States and turned them against the government; and his explanation of haw it was he had been be cause of the war, for it was they who had taken the guns and ammation of th of all the rest. There were noble republicans in the South, heart and soul in the republican cause; bu

of ms descent and no tanks to give the republicar party. He thought he was now about even in re-ceipts with the party, and he did not desire any more nominations, and sought for no office. Yet he was ready not to reinse a nomination, though he de-sired at this time of life rest and quiet.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

parison with the corresponding only of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Heralb Building, corner of Ann street:

3 A. M.	63	74	8 P. M	1870	1871.
3 A. M.	65	72	6 P. M	79	75
5 A. M.	70	9 P. M	74	71	
7 A. M	78	70	12 P. M	69	69
4 Average temperature vesterday	71	12 M. 78 70 12 P. a. 71/4 Average temperature yesterday. 71/4 Corresponding date last year . 72/4			

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by Grafulla's Central Park Band, at Tompkins square, to-day, from six to et ht o'clock P. M. The parade of the Twenty-second regiment has

ben postponed until Thursday. It is to be noped that the weather may be fine, as the gallant young softlers comprising this command intent to make a grand display. A grand afternoon concert and evening testival

will be given at the Lion Park by the Bioomingdale Cotorie this atternoon and evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of grounds for the new church of the Holy Name, of which the Rev. R. Brennan is to be pastor. Sheriff Brennan is at the head of the Coteric, and it is safe to presume that the affair will be both pleasant and successful. The Park Meteorological Department reports for

the week ending June 10, 1871, the following atmos pheric conditions:—Barometer—Mean, 30,031 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. June 10, 36,200 inches; minmum at 6 P. M. June 7, 20,752 inches; range, .448 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 70,9 degrees; maximum at 5 P. M. June 4, 30 degrees; minimum at 4 A. M. June 10, 55,2 degrees; range, 34.8 degrees, On June 4 rain fell from 5:45 P. M. to 7:39 P. M. to the depth of .31 inch; on June 7 rain fell from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. to the depth of .31 inch; on June 7 rain fell from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. to the depth of 1.87 inches; making the total amount of water for week 2.18 inches. The distance travelled by the wind during the week was 931 miles. pheric conditions:-Barometer-Mean, 39,031 inches;

#### THE PUGNACIOUS POLICEMAN. Officer Gillespie's Raid-That Sunday More-

ing Spree and Its Results.

Albert J. Crowell, of 38 King street, one of the par

ties assaulted by officer John Gillespie, formerly of the Twenty-eighth precinct, on the 4th inst., apthe Twenty-eighth precinct, on the 4th inst., appeared before Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market yesterday morning and made an anidavit against the prisoner, charging him with felomously taking \$10 in money from him on the above date. Officer William Leroy, of the Ninth precinct, who was shot four times by the prisoner, is slowly recovering and is expected to appear at the above court today and prefer a complaint against his would-be murderer. Gillespie is still confined in the Jefferson Market prison, and states he is prepared to receive any punishment that may be meted out to him. BATTLE BETWEEN TOADS AND FROGS.-A citizen

of Lynn, Mass., witnessed a singular contest between toads and frogs, while walking on the shores of a point a tew mornings ago, and graphically describes it—Around the margin of the pond, in the waier, there was a large collection of common toads; close beside them was an equally large gathering of bull-frogs; and a battle between the two was in progress. The from, being the most series of the progress. pond a few mornings ago, and graphically describes frogs; and a battle between the two was in progress. The frogs, being the most powerful, were busily engaged in drowning the toads. One or more frogs would seize a toad and hold his head under water until he was drowned. Sometimes a frog would find that he was overmatched, and then he would after a peculiar sound, when one or more of his courtades would come to his aid, and the toad was sure to go under, never to rise again. This battle continued for several minutes, that the toads were completely "cleaned out," when the irogs joined in one triumphal croak, as though they had achieved a victory over mortal eaemies. The scene was a nost singular one, and such as is rarchy withessed.

# CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Mall Steamer Chins at San Francisco.

Terrible Sufferings Aboard a Wrecked Japanese Junk.

Eleven of the Crew Die of Starvation.

Uneasy Feeling Among Foreigners at Pekin.

Loss of a German Bark and Crew on the

Japanese Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1871.

The mall steamship China, from China and Japan, has arrived. Among the passengers the following B. Bulkley, W. D. Peckham, W. F. Archibald, Captaiu B. T. Taylor, United States Navy; B. F. Warren, Pr. C. E. Kilkelly, H. Henderson, A. C. Smith, Mrs. A. T. Forbes and two children, Mr. Vanbrunt, Thomas Walsh, wife and infant, and fifteen Japanese

The following are bound for Europe:-Sir Henry Park and wife, Rev. A. W. Cribb, Robert Craig, J. H. Andrews, W. Park, W. H. Fetlock, wife and child; W. R. Winch, W. P. Livingstone, Mrs. Sinclair, Dr. A. H. Clay, L. Archer, and three Japanese. The Bishop of Victoria is also among her passen-

gers. The China had about 1,040 Chinese passen-

gers. Of the Japanese passengers by her two are Treasury officials, eight are bankers, sent abroad to study our financial system, and seven are students. CARGO BY THE CHINA. The China brings 5,549 packages of tea, 1,111 bags of rice, 536 hogsheads of sugar and 4,621 packages of sundries to San Francisco. Of these 235 packages of slik, 835 packages of ten and forty packages

of sundries are for New York; 1,072 packages of tea for Chiengo, 44 packages for Baltimore, 33 packages for New Bedford, 182 packages for Boston, and 70 packages suk for Liverpool. SAVED FROM A HORRISLE DEATH. The Chica reports that on May 23, in latitude 34 54, longitude 143 42, she saw a junk flying a sig-

nat of distress, and ran alongside, blowing the steam whistle, but was unable to board the junk, as it was rolling heavily. After some time had elapsed hands were seen waving from the cabin windows, and finally five persons were rescued from the wreck. They report that they were driven off the Japanese coast in a terrific gale. Eleven of the crew had alea of starvation. One of the men rescned died on board the steamer- The others recovcred and were brought here. STEAMER JAPAN SPOREN.

On the 1st of June communication was had with the steamer Japan, bound hence for China, which reported having spoken the ship Daniel Marcy, from New York for San Francisco. All well.

Movements of the Naval Expedition to Corea-Wreck of a German Bark and Loss of

YOKOHAMA, May 22, 1871, 1 Via San Francisco, June 12. The naval expedition to Corea, consisting of five vessels, commanded by Admiral Rogers and accompanied by Mr. Low, left Nagasavi on May 17. MARINE DISASTER.

The German bark Mauritius was lost on the northern coast. Only the second mate and one sailor were saved. The rest of the crew went down.

YOKOHAMA MONEY MARKET. Exchange on London, four months, 4s. 4 %d.

## CHINA.

Unexey Feeling Among Foreigners-An American Accused of Piracy. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1871.

Private letters from Shanghae, received by the steamship China, say that great uneasiness is leit though the danger to foreign residents is not supposed to be immediate. ACCUSED OF PICACY. Captain Pease, an American, charged with piracy

at King's Mill islands, on the Pacitic, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent, with witnesses, to Shanghae for trial by Consul General Seward. The latter, having no jurisdiction, will send him to San Francisco for trul by the next steamer, sailing on the 8th of May. THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Admiral Rodgers, with the United States flagship Colorado and the United States steamers Monocaey and Palos, left Woosung to join the Benicla and Alaska at Nagasaki; thence they sall to the Corea

Two blocks of wooden buildings in Lowell, Mass., were burned Sunday night. Loss about \$70,000. burned Sunday night. Loss about \$70,000.

The Methodist church, a foundry, machine shop and wooden ware factory, at Sunapu Harbor village, N. H., were destroyed by fire Sunday night.

Three men were arrested in Port Richmond, Pa., yesterday while counting the proceeds of the highway robbery of a boatman.

By the upsetting of a wagon on the beach at Plum Island, Newburyport, Mass., yesterday, Eliza Shaw was thrown into the water and drowned.

The Cold Spring Iron Works and the entire village of Cold brings, Buckskin county, Nass, were destroyed by fire on The two boys charged with the murder of a Chinaman, in San Francisco, were held for murder in the second degree and assault and battery. Respectively ball was fixed at \$15,000 and \$1.000. Judge Sawyer refuses to admit the testimony of Chinese witnesses to the murder.

On the 29th Instant the Ininois and Michigan Canal will be closed at Chicago and the locks removed, and on the 3d of July the current of the Chicago river will flow from Lake Michigan.

Michigan.

Matthew Wosuensky, beer saloon keeper, in Chicago, committed suicide on Sunday in consequence of the police order closing barrooms on Sunday.

Adorph Crouse, aged thirty, committed suicide in Philadesiphia last evening by hanging himself.

Andrew J. Levern, an old resident, and for many year connected with various newspapers in Philadelphia city, committed suicide last evening by banging bimself.

A tornado lu Wenham, Mass., yesterday unroofed the dwelling of Ass. Front, demolished several barns and up rooted numerous trees in its path. J. M. Carroll, switchman, was killed in Boston yesterday while coupling cars in the freight yard of the Boston and Albany Rairows.

Albany Sal road.

The corner stone of the new Old Fellows Hall, in Lynn, Mass., was law yesterday with appropriate cermonics. En campments annioogas were present from Frovidence, Portland, Plymouth, Marthenead, Beverley and Salem.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE IN LAWRENCE, MASS .- The Eagle says that George C. Hale, who has been doing a large dry goods business here lately, commenced buving heavily of Boston houses, and it leaking out that the stock in his store diminished much faster than usual saies would warrant, they concluded to investigate, and discovered that in place of the \$15,000 are should have in store, the entire amount would not exceed \$3,000. He had previously been detected in removing goods at night, and soveral cases of goods were found in siddictown, concealed in a farm house, accessible only by a breakneck lane, which was separated from the roal by four pairs of bars. Another lot, valued at \$3,000, was found in salem, and were claimed by another party; but upon proceeding to the celiar, the Boston losers found a large number of their tags which were placed upon the goods sold by them to Hale. A further search brought to light the packing cases they were taken from. Hale left this city on Thursday, since which his whereabouts are unknown to the officers, but Andrew J. Walker has been arrested as an accomplice. large dry goods business here lately, commenced

AN ICE CAVE IN IOWA .- The wonderful ice cave in Decorah. Winnesheik county, lowa, is a vertical in Decorah. Winnesheik county, lowa, is a vertical fissure in the face of the chif of Trenton limestone that forms a part of the bank of the Upper lowarreer, it is about 100 feet deep in all its windings, is from two to eight feet in width, and varies still more in height. In the winter the cave is free from ice, but upon the approach of hot weather the ice begins to accumulate, and soite, hard and dry cakes encrust the sides and bottom of the cave. When the weather is hottest the cave is most approachly stored with ice.

Mr. Hal. C. Chambers, of Connoma county, Miss. formerly a United States and also a Confederate mem-ber of Congress, and who killed Mr. Wm. A. Lake, of Vicksourg in a duel before the war, died at his residence in Mississippi last week.